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able archæological explorations in Chinese Turkistan; and Oscar Neumann's account of his journey in 1900-1901 from the Somali coast through southern Abyssinia to the Sudan.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MRS. ISABELLA BISHOP.—Mrs. Bishop (Isabella L. Bird, before her marriage in 1881), long distinguished as a traveler, died in Edinburgh on Oct. 7, at the age of 72 years. The results of her first great Eastern journey were published in 1880 under the title *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*. After 1886 Mrs. Bishop travelled extensively in Persia, Kurdistan, Tibet, China, Corea, and Siberia, and published a series of books on her observations. In 1901, when she was nearly seventy years of age, she rode 1,000 miles in Morocco, including the Atlas Mountains in her journey. She was an accurate observer, took a wide interest in natural phenomena, was an enthusiastic botanist, and had some knowledge of chemistry, all of which helped to give value to her studies of nature and peoples. She usually chose as the scenes of her travels those regions that were coming into public notice, and thus her accurate and careful descriptions had a timely and practical interest.

NEW MAPS.

AMERICA.

CANADA.—Map of the Atlin Gold Fields, British Columbia. Natural scale, 1:380,160, or 6 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report for 1900 of the Geological Survey of Canada* ((Vol. XIII). Ottawa, 1901.

The topography is from the instrumental and track surveys of 1899-1900. The geological indications show that the gold-bearing rocks are confined to the greenstones, serpentines, and slates, and lie chiefly along Atlin Lake and Taku Arm.

CANADA.—Geological maps of the East Coasts of Hudson Bay and James Bay from Cape Wolstenholme to the mouth of the Rupert River (3 sheets). Natural scale, 1:506,380, or 8 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report for 1900 of the Geological Survey of Canada* (Vol. XIII). Ottawa, 1903.

The map embraces the entire east coast of Hudson Bay south of Hudson Strait. It illustrates the report of A. P. Low on his explorations in 1898 and 1899, when he made a log survey of the entire coast, the results of which appear on the map. The colours depicting geologic data extend along the coast and eastward into the Labrador Peninsula, along the Big, East Main, and Rupert Rivers and some other waterways. They show the vast predominance of Archaean and granite, with dikes of diabase trap and the so-called Cambrian, along some parts of the coast and on a considerable number of islands.

CANADA.—Geological map of the Basin of Nottaway River, Northwestern Quebec. Natural scale, 1:633,600, or 10 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* for 1900 of the Geological Survey of Canada (Vol. XIII). Ottawa, 1903.

The map accompanies Dr. Bell's report on the basin of this great stream, which issues from the north side of Lake Mattagami and empties into Rupert Bay. As Lake Mattagami is the gathering-ground for all the country to the south and east as far as the watershed of the St. Lawrence, the Nottaway delivers the drainage of a large basin into Hudson Bay. The fundamental rocks are gneisses, crystalline schists, granites, and greenstones. One tint shows the schists, quartzite, etc., which are grouped together as Huronian, and another tint the gneisses of the primitive Laurentian system. The granites, diabase, etc., are indicated by two colours and the exceptional occurrences of some other rocks are shown in red type.

CANADA.—Geological map of Portions of the Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Keewatin Districts. Natural scale, 1:506,880, or 8 statute miles to an inch. *Annual Report* for 1900 of the Geological Survey of Canada (Vol. XIII). Ottawa, 1903.

Eight colours, showing the formations from Laurentian to Cretaceous inclusive. The map accompanies the reports on these regions by J. B. Tyrrell and D. B. Dowling.

DUTCH GUIANA.—Bovenstroomgebied van de Saramacca. Scale, 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch. By A. J. Van Stockum. *Tijds. of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society*. Vol. XXI, No. 6, 1904.

Illustrates a paper by Mr. Van Stockum, who ascended the upper Saramacca to its two fountainheads among the mountains. His map shows that the upper river is crowded with rapids. A considerable number of native settlements and missionary stations are scattered along the banks. He ascertained and marked the elevations of many of the comparatively low mountains at the head and along the sides of the basin.

ASIA.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Schetskaart van het stroomgebied der Boven-Tembesi, Merangin en Batang Asaj. Natural scale, 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch. *Tijds. of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society*. Vol. XXI, No. 6, 1904.

A black map, giving the results of surveys on the upper Batang Asaj and its largest tributaries, which drain a part of south-central Sumatra east of the mountains.

EUROPE.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Die Verbreitung des Ölbaumes im Mittelmeergebiet. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. By Prof. Dr. Theobald Fischer. *Ergänzungsheft* No. 147 to *Petermanns Mitteilungen* ("Der Ölbaum"). Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

This map illustrates Dr. Fischer's monograph on the olive. The range of the olive in the Mediterranean lands is shown by green tints, the more intense green meaning more intensive cultivation. The tree is found further inland in Spain than in any other of these countries.

SCOTLAND.—Bathymetrical Survey of the Fresh Water Lochs of Scotland. The Loch Maree District. Four sheets giving the results of Lake Surveys. Natural scale, 1:21,120, or three inches to one statute mile. One sheet giving surface geology of the Loch Maree district. Scale, one inch to two statute miles. Under the direction of Sir John Murray and Laurence Pullar. *The Geog. Jour.*, Nov., 1904.

The maps deal with eleven lochs near the northwest coast of Scotland that drain into Loch Ewe and with two other lochs that fall into the sea just outside the entrance to Loch Ewe. The total drainage area is about 220 square miles. Loch Maree, much larger than all the others together, is the largest sheet of fresh water in Scotland north of Loch Ness. Its length is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles and its maximum breadth a little over 2 miles, and it is noted for the great number and proportionate large area of its islands. In the geological sheet, the surface geology is generalized from the maps of the Government surveys. The sheets are fine products of the Bartholomew map house.

ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Parts 35 and 36. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904. Price 60 pf. for each part containing two map sheets.

Of the four maps the only new one is "Russland und Skandinavien, Übersicht." Scale 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. There are insets of St. Petersburg and its environs on a scale of 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch, and of Moscow on a scale of 1:150,000, or 2.38 statute miles to an inch. No. 8 is a revision of the general map of the German Empire and Nos. 51 and 52 are Sheets 1 and 2 of Domann's Map of the Balkan Peninsula in four sheets.

Parts 37 and 38.

Sheet 50 is a revision of the general map of the Balkan Peninsula. Sheet 59, "Klein-Asien, Syrien, &c.," covers the same territory and includes the same insets as its predecessor, but is a new map, having been entirely re-drawn to embrace the results of recent surveys and explorations. Considerable change is to be observed in the contour of the lakes of central Anatolia as now mapped. The large region of the Salt Waste between Koma and Tuz-Tsholu, almost blank on the earlier maps, is filled, on this sheet, with considerable topographic detail. Sheet 99 (sheet 5 of South America) gives the southern part of the continent and a very clear delineation of the new boundary between Argentina and Chile with the many geographical discoveries resulting from these surveys. An inset of the Isthmus of Panama is introduced; in the inset of Valparaiso the outlines of the proposed harbour improvements are sketched. Sheet 100 (sheet 6 of South America), which shows only the estuary of the Rio de la Plata with the enviroing territory in the northwest corner of the plate, replaces the old insets with new maps of the cities of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro and the southern States of Brazil. The settlements of the German colonists, which are very numerous in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina, including the new colonies recently founded in the forest region of northern Rio Grande do Sul, are admirably presented.

FRENCH EXPLORATION BETWEEN THE UBANGI AND LAKE CHAD.

The mission sent out by the French Government to study the large region between the northern bend of the Ubangi River and Lake Chad crossed the basin of the Shari River from southeast to northwest, and was engaged for two years (1902-3) in the work. Mr. Aug. Chevalier, the naturalist, was leader of the expedition,